

we emphasize such preventative techniques as regular screening for breast cancer.

We face a major public education challenge in breast cancer awareness. Every woman must be reassured that she can become a partner with the health care system in ensuring that should she develop breast cancer, it will be found and treated early. Through education programs, women come to understand what actions they can take to prevent cancer. To be sure, success depends on providing the public with understandable, credible messages—but that is only half of the story. Unless every woman can be assured access to affordable medical care, including mammography and physicians' services to help in the detection of small tumors, public education campaigns will not be effective.

In spite of the best efforts of the health care community to encourage prevention and early detection, we know that thousands of women, nonetheless, will develop breast cancer, and many of them will die from it. Thus, the search to find effective treatments must continue, as must efforts to find effective therapies that have a minimal impact on the quality of a woman's life. We have come a long way from the time when extensive surgery was a woman's only treatment option for breast cancer. Lumpectomy followed by radiation therapy is a treatment approach that helps many women avoid disfiguring surgery. Many women now receive treatment with chemotherapy to shrink a tumor before surgery is done so that the breast can be spared; others receive chemotherapy after surgery to augment the primary treatment. While we still have much to learn, the rate at which our knowledge has increased is remarkable. We must build on past successes and continue our commitment to basic research. True progress will require that we not waver in this commitment.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 95, has designated October 1993 as "National Breast Cancer Awareness Month."

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1993 as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I invite the Governors of the 50 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto

Rico, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and the appropriate officials of all other areas under the American flag to issue similar proclamations. I also ask health care professionals, private industry, community groups, insurance companies, and all other interested organizations and individual citizens to unite to publicly reaffirm our Nation's continuing commitment to research and public education on breast cancer.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hands this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 5:10 p.m., September 30, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on October 4.

Proclamation 6601—Fire Prevention Week, 1993

September 30, 1993

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Fire kills more Americans each year than all natural disasters combined, including floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and tornadoes. Unlike these natural disasters, many fire losses can be prevented. During this annual observance of Fire Prevention Week, we must make our fellow citizens more conscious of the dangers of fire and of what to do when fires occur.

This year's Fire Prevention Week theme, "Get Out, Stay Out: Your Fire Safe Response," drives home the importance of planning for fire emergencies before they occur. The United States Fire Administration and the National Fire Protection Association are working with the Nation's fire service to spread this important message. Time and time again, firefighters respond to fatal fires where residents didn't take the time to learn and practice alternate means of escape, or

they did not realize the need to get out quickly and stay out. We need to teach our children that fires are not at all like they see in movies; fire spreads quickly and can rapidly become deadly. Thick smoke makes it difficult to see and breathe, and the temperature is scorching. The number one priority in every fire is to escape from the building and stay out.

I urge all Americans to learn how to respond quickly in case of a fire emergency, and I urge our Nation's employers to provide a fire emergency response plan for the workplace so that all employees will know what to do if fire occurs. Effective fire escape plans should include two ways out of every room, and assurance that all exists are accessible. Windows painted shut, blocked doors, and security bars can be deadly hazards that can trap fire victims inside and hinder rescuers' attempts from outside. Equally important, we must resist any temptation to reenter a burning building. No valuable is worth as much as a life.

Fire Prevention Week is a time not only to think about our own safety, but also to show our appreciation to the brave men and women who risk their safety in our Nation's fire services. Too often, their dedication results in the ultimate sacrifice. Last year, 80 firefighters died in the line of duty and more than 97,000 were injured. These courageous men and women will be honored on Sunday, October 10, 1993, during the Twelfth Annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Service at the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland.

We should also recognize the members of the other public and private organizations that are working toward our shared goal of fire safety, including the American Burn Association, the American Red Cross, the Congressional Fire Service Institute, the Fire Marshals Association of North America, the International Association of Arson Investigators, the International Association of Black Professional Firefighters, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the International Association of Fire Fighters, the International Society of Fire Service Instructors, the National Association of State Fire Marshals, and the National Volunteer Fire Council. The efforts of these and other organiza-

tions working for fire safety will be greatly enhanced if we as individual citizens learn and practice fire-safe behavior. I also commend the efforts of public officials, fire-fighters, educators, business leaders, and the community and volunteer organizations who are working together to bring about a safer America.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 3, 1993, as Fire Prevention Week. I call upon the people of the United States to plan and actively participate in fire prevention activities not only this week, but throughout the year. I also ask all Americans to pay tribute to those firefighters who have made the ultimate sacrifice for our safety.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 5:11 p.m., September 30, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on October 4.

Notice on the Continuation of Haitian Emergency *September 30, 1993*

On June 30, 1993, I issued Executive Order No. 12853, implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 841 with respect to Haiti. That order required the blocking of Haitian nationals providing material assistance to the *de facto* regime in Haiti, and prohibited certain transactions with Haiti. These measures were imposed by United Nations member states to help ensure the return to power of the democratically elected government in Haiti. Executive Order No. 12853 further implements action taken by President Bush in Executive Order No. 12775 of October 4, 1991, which de-